

Montreal, with three hundred of the Upper Algonquins. He had left Lake Superior with one hundred canoes, but forty turned back, and the value of the peltries was 200,000 livres. From that time traders gathered at Sault Ste. Marie, Keweenaw, and Chagouamigon Bay. In a few days the furs were sold, and on the 28th Groseilliers left "Three Rivers," and again turned his face westward, accompanied by six traders, and the first missionary for that region, the aged Menard, and his servant Jean Guerin. The party passed Sault Ste. Marie, and on the 15th of October, 1660, were at Keweenaw Bay,¹ and here Menard spent the winter. Several Frenchmen engaged in fishing and trading, also, were at this point.

FIRST TRADERS AT CHAGOUAMIGON BAY.

Groseilliers returned to Canada in 1662, and on the second of May, with ten men, left Quebec, to extend his explorations toward Hudson's Bay.² The presence of traders attracted the the Ojibways to Keweenaw, and the refugee Hurons and Ottawas were drawn from the Ottawa Lakes, in the interior of Wisconsin, to Chagouamigon Bay, where a trading post had also been established.

Here the latter fished, hunted, and cultivated Indian corn and pumpkins. Upon one occasion, about the year 1660, while on a hunting excursion, they met a party of Ojibways with some Frenchmen on their way to Chagouamigon, to trade. A war party of one hundred Iroquois came not long after to Sault Ste. Marie, and encamped

¹ In the 5th vol. of Schoolcraft's *Statistical Information*, p. 646, there is an article with the name of Rev. Edw. D. Neill attached, which erroneously mentions that Menard went to Chagouamigon Bay.

Mr. Neill never saw, nor corresponded, with Mr. Schoolcraft, and it is an enigma how an article which Mr. Neill never wrote, could appear, with his name attached, as the author.

² *Journal des Jesuites*, par MM. les Abbés Laverdiere et Cosgrain, Quebec, 1871.